THURSDAY, MAY 94, 1894.

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An Apology Which Cannot Be Accepted.

We say frankly to Senator GORMAN, a gentleman whose distinguished services to the Democratic party it has always been satisfactory to follow with praise and ap preciation, that this apology for his consent to the Populistic Income tax as a part of the Tariff bill will not stand the test for Democratic partisanship or sober sincerity:

"In the matter of internal revenue, I may say tha paramatty I am in full accord with the sentiments so ably and e equenity expressed by the Senators from New York and New Jersey regarding the income tax Like them I consider that it served its purpose on A war tax and has no fitting place in our system in a time of peace. I could not, I say frankly, vote conscientionally or con-sistently with my judgment and convictions to make this method of taxation a part of our sattled icy. But, much as I deplore the fastening of an in come tax in any form upon our Tariff bil, I cannot ignore the fact that a large majority of my Demo-eratic colleagues homestly differ from myself in this matter, and are so confident of the soundness of the sition that they are willing to subject it to the test of a few years, thus enabling the people to see its actual workings and then pass upon it directly."

Yet Mr. GORMAN, as an influential mem ber of the majority in the Senate, was pledged, as the first duty of his place, to ignore his colleagues' opinion on the income tax. The income tax is Populist, and no Democratic. Just as the Populists would be bound to establish it if they to-day found themselves in control of the Senate in place of the Democrats, the Democrats are compelled, at solutely and imperatively, to stand against it in immovable and unconditional opposition. The opinions to which Mr. GORMAN has thus deferred were entirely personal to those who entertained them. They can have no standing in a Democratic legislature. They cannot be taken into consideration by any faithful member of the Democratic party under any circumstances now possible.

We hear with satisfaction but without surprise Mr. GORMAN's statement that WILSON bill as it came from the House of Representatives could not pass the Senate. Now, will Senator Gorman explain to us how it is that a Senatorial majority has been obtained for the Tariff bill which, as he us, could not pass the Senate as it came from the House, and yet this popu listic income tax, this communistic trap which has been sprung upon a public rightrage, has been permitted to remain? How is it that any Democratic Senator would refuse to yield on some items of the sched ale, and then surrender on the income tax

A Crisis for the Senate.

The members of the United States Senate must consider whether the interests of their body, and hence the interest of our historic form of Government, may not be inseparably and vitally connected with the rejection of the income tax. They must consider the question whether the principal reason for the creation of their chamber as a coordinate branch of the Federal legislature was not the belief, proclaimed by the framers of the Constitution. that while they would respect the peremptory and explicit mandate of the people duly expressed at the ballot box, they would be a bulwark and defence against fantastic. crude, and revolutionary measures, unsanctioned by a national election, and unexcused by the pretext of any urgent exigency. They must ask themselves whether the persistence of this belief among sober-minded and far-sighted citizens has not been hitherto the sole but all-sufficient shield against the un-American and incendiary assaults upon their constitutional powers.

The men who now clamor for an income tax are the very mon who but recently have reviled the Senate and threatened it with the summary infliction of penalties, because it saw fit to exercise its wisely planned and time-honored privilege of mature deliberation and exhaustive debate. The recent attacks have disclosed clearly the animosity with which the moderative, deliberative, and conservative feature of our Federal legislature is regarded by the socialistic and revolutionary element of our population. No occasional weak concession on the Senate's part will avail to propitiate those who hate the whole American system of checks and balances, of safeguards and safety valves; nor will it abate the rancerous exultation with which they may ultimately discover that a fabric which cannot be scaled can yet be successfully undermined. Beyond doubt, in the eyes of the populistic, socialistic, and anarchistic constituents of the American community, the Senate of the United fitates is an eyesore, a nuisance, a stumbling block, an object of persistent and artfully concerted assault.

The demonstrations of malign intent already made show that there will be venom enough forthcoming when the fangs learn where to strike; when some ingenious tool of the revolutionists shall indicate how the powers of the Senate may be crippled, and its influence be paralyzed, without departing a hair's breadth from the text of the Constitution. We leave the disclosure of such methods of attack to the instinctive and implacable enemies of the Senate. Unhappily, it has no lack of them, for the precise reason that hitherto it has been recognized by European revolutionists as a firmly rooted and insurmountable bulwark

Will the Senate survive this inevitable peril-survive with all its powers intact and vigorous? That depends entirely upon whether it continues to discharge faithfully the function for which it was created to command the confidence and zealous support of that element in the American commonwealth. whose foresight called it into being, and which up to the present hour has deemed a defence of it essential to the welfare and safety of the nation. But who will be able to stand forth as the Senate's champions, if it shall have betrayed the

of American institutions and traditions.

purpose of its founders and proved recre- these selfish canters where it most violated ant to its conservative traditions; if it shall have revealed a readiness to yield to every shrick of accialistic clamor, to every menacing but transient wave of revolutionary caprice and violence, to break faith with its friends, disown its usefulness, and renounce the prestige of its illustrious history?

The Senate is now on trial as never before. If it permits the sporadic socialistic clamor for the establishment of a new and revolutionary system of class taxation by incomes, unknown in the national history, to replace the verdict of a popular vote, then, indeed, will it be left naked to its enemies, who in one way and another will find means to render the self-emasculated body more abject and servile still.

The Right Sort of Talk-Chauncey

Black's Reply to Grover Cleveland. About nine weeks ago the President of the United States addressed to the President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs a letter which we characterized at the time as a dishonest document. The description was perhaps impolite, but it was accurate.

In this letter Mr. CLEVELAND reminded the Democrats of the powerful and widely extended organization of which Mr. BLACK is President that "party principles and party integrity are at stake." He spoke of the "degradation and disgrace of a failure to redeem the pledges upon which our fellow countrymen intrusted us with the control of their Government." The CLEVE-LAND letter was full of such phrases as these: "Striving for principles instead of spoils:" the "importance of a dissemination of Democratic doctrine:" the "advancement of true Democracy," and the urgent necessity of laboring "unceasingly and earnestly to save our party."

Yet at the very time when Mr. CLEVE-LAND addressed to the Hon. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK this letter, so full of labored platitudes and vague but nobly sounding phrases, he was using all the power of his great office in an attempt to force the Democrate in Congress to vote for the repudiation of these pledges, to violate party principles and destroy the party's integrity, to enact protectionist tariff bill and a socialistic income tax. For months before the letter was written he had been engaged in this treasonable and abominable enterprise. Ever since the letter was written he has prosecuted that enterprise, with increasing unscrupulousness as to methods and

growing disregard of consequences. President BLACK's reply to President CLEVELAND's dishonest appeal for assistance is the answer of a strong and true man to a dishonorable proposition. It comes in the form of resolutions proposed by Mr. BLACK to the Young Men's Democratic So clety of York, Pa., and promptly adopted by that society:

"It is the sense of this Democratic Society, and or all honest Democrate as well, that it is the duty of Congress to pass a Revenue Tariff bill at once; this any Tue of bill not for resenue only, and may provision of any bill not for revenue only, is unconscilutional; that Senators who slock the passage of a Revenue bill, or who conspire to amend it to enable trusts or other monopolies to continue their plunder of American consumers, as unde the McKinkey monopoly law, deliberately take their stand outside the party to serve other masters than the people, and on this vital issue are to be ranged with the common enemy; that we rely upon the Democratio louse and the Democratic Executive to save the party and the country from betrayal "That if the Wilson Revenue bill shall be returned

to the House a monopoly protection bill the House exercising its traditional and constitutional function on behalf of the people in all matters of taxation should promptly substitute for the transformed measure the mplest and purest revenus till that can be possibly drawn and upon the issue so made go to the country, where whatever the final action of the Senate, the House the Administration, and the party, the latter speaking by all its uncorrupted organs and agencies, will be sustained by the people for their faithful discharge of he trust imposed by the Demogratic National Convention and the approving vote of 1892. Upon that question there is no difference among Democrata. Con that question the people have pronounced judgment. Upon that question, when the lines are again drawn at the polls, there will be no teleration for indi vidual treason in the senate or elsewhere, and upon that question no individual lander, however housest in the past or however great his public services in other directions. can compromise the party or divert its onward sweep.

That is the right sort of talk! It is honest Democracy speaking the truth and rebuking the traitors. If there is any Democratic blood left in the heart of GROVER CLEVELAND. It should find its way through his neck to his chaps and show there bright as the flag of Anarchy itself.

A Cheeky Protest.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts has passed a set of resolutions expressing its indignation that the remonstrance it made in March against the treatment which the Wilson bill was receiving in the Senate was not heeded and urging "in the name of Democratic principles and the future welfare of the party, as well as of the country, that the Democratic Congress should restore the bill to a form that better accords with the Chicago platform, and pass it." Even in its present excited state the club only asks for a bill that "better accords with the Chicago platform."

If the members of the club were really honest Democratic tariff reformers, they would be content with nothing else than a tariff bill in exact accordance with the Chicago platform. If they had been honest Democratic tariff reformers, they would have condemned, and not approved, the Wilson bill. That bill was not nearly in accordance with the Chicago platform. It was a gross violation of that platform. Instead of providing for a tariff for revenue only, it continued the robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few, created a deficiency, and injected the income tax, a new form of robbery, at once a surprise and a fraud upon the Democracy

and the country. The members of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts desire the Wilson bill passed, because that bill, in violation of the essential principle of a tariff for revenue only, protected New England manufacturers by giving them free coal. iron, and wool. These virtuous reformers were anxious that the rest of the country should be taxed for the benefit of New England manufacturers, who were to be doubly protected, first, by the remission of duties upon raw materials, and second, by the imposition of duties upon the manufactured product. This flagrant robbery, this palpable atrocity of class legislation, is mainly supported by the canny patriots of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. They are not believers in a tariff for revenue only. What they want is a protective tariff that will help, or that they think will help, Massachusetta to rob the rest of the country. The Wilson bill

the principle of a constitutional tariff. It is circumpolar cheek in these hunters of class legislation and sectional protection to appeal to the Senate for a redistribution of the swag of spoliation. They come into

court with very dirty hands.

Faith and Infidelity.

Very naturally and reasonably, the Genoral Assembly in session at Saratoga has voted by a great majority to assume direct control of the Presbyterian theological seminaries. That is the only way of assuring the instruction of the ministry lu the standard Presbyterian doctrine. Without such control any theological views could be inculcated in these seminaries whether they agreed or disagreed with the Westminster Confession.

The last General Assembly condemned Dr. Briogs as a heretic and sentenced him to suspension from the Presbyterian ministry until he should recant, yet the Union Theo logical Seminary continues to disseminate his heresy, though its professors are pledged to teach only the doctrine of the Westminster Confession. Instead of training candidates for the ministry to support the Presbyterian standards, it is educating them to assail and destroy the very founds tions of orthodox faith. It is really a school of infidelity, as measured by those standards, yet the Presbyterian Church has moral responsibility for it. Nominally it is a Presbyterian seminary. Actually, it is teaching agnosticism by replacing super naturalism with natural science.

Dr. SMITH of the Lane Theological Sem lnary in Ohio is a heretic of the same sort as Dr. Briggs: and their opinions are shared by so many of the theologians of the Presbyterian Church and are so agreeable to so many of the richest men of the de nomination, that the General Assembly needs to exercise the greatest care to prevent the dissemination of their views to such an extent that an important part of its own ministry will be engaged in uprooting its faith.

The vote on Tuesday to take control of the teaching of the theological seminaries was, accordingly, a necessary measure of self-preservation. The Presbyterian Church simply announces that it will not give its stamp to both orthodoxy and infidelity. leaving its ministers and its laymen to choose either as they happen to be minded It will not tolerate theological teachings that will not bear the test of the standards of doctrine it was established to proclaim. enforce, and defend. It gives notice to the theological seminaries and professors, that it is not a go-as-you-please Church theologically, but that it has a fixed and definitive belief, to which they must adhere if they wish to retain their association with it.

The decision of Tuesday, however, will have no influence to change the course of the Union Theological Seminary. That institution will go on in its criticism of the Bible as a book of errors and false pretences. Neither will the vote of the Gen eral Assembly lessen the determination of some of the richest of the New York Presbyterians to give it the greater substantial support because of that very teaching. Opposition only serves to strengthen them in their infidelity. Their course in withdrawing their contributions from the American Tract Society because of the hostility of one of its orthodox officers to the heresy of Dr. Briggs, as pronounced by the General Assembly, Indicates a policy of retaliation which is likely to be extended greatly. They are practically driven out of the Presbyterian Church by the condemnation of their leader. If Presbyterianism is unalterably opposed to their opinions, they must be opposed to it not less unalterably. Dr. BRIGGS being a heretic, all his follower are heretics likewise.

Tuesday's decision, moreover, indicates very plainly that Dr. SMITH will share the fate of Dr. Briggs, and that the General Assembly will make complete the separa tion of their followers from its doctrinal authority. The rebellion incited by the Union Theological Seminary may not result the immediate and for from the Presbyterian Church of those en gaged in the insurrection, but virtually they have put themselves outside of its authority already. They are no longer Presbyterians, save in mere name. They are relentless enemies of the Presbyterian and orthodox faith who will be forced, eventually, to rally under another and a hostile standard. Nominally the Presby terian Church continues unbroken. Really it is split into two widery separated and diametrically opposed parties, the camp of faith and the camp of infidelity.

The Ministerial Defeat in France.

The resignation of the Cabinet headed by M. CASIMIR-PERIER is a serious blow to the friends of order in France, for of all the members of the Chamber he was deemed the most capable of forming a compact and durable majority pledged to the inflexible support of the existing social system There are but two other men who have even been compared with him from this point of view, and one of these, M. Con-STANS, who is a Senator, is unacceptable to President Carnor, while the other, M. RAYNAL, but yesterday Minister of the Interior, is a Hebrew, and much more obnoxious to the Radicals than the chief whom he follows into retirement.

Some of the incidents in Tuesday's debate point to a voluntary abandonment of his post on the part of M. CASIMIR-PERIER, and to the connection of this act with his can vass for the Presidency of the Republic Before marking these, we should recall the circumstance that, when M. Dupur resigned the office of Premier last November, great difficulty was experienced by President Cannor in finding a man at once competent and willing to form a Moderate Cabinet. M. CASIMIR-PERIER, who was then the presiding officer of the Chamber of Deputies and the most promising candidate for the highest place in the State, repeatedly declined to undertake the task, and is believed to have finally assumed it on the distinct understanding that M CARNOT would sup port him for the Presidency at the election which will take place in a Congress of the two Houses some five months hence. Of late, however, there has been reason to suspect that M. CARNOT, notwithstanding a professed intention of withdrawing from public life, really desired a second term of the Chief Magistracy, and to that end was secretly trying to discredit the Premier by weakening his hold upon the Chamber of Deputies. The suspicion seemed to be confirmed on Tuesday by the fact that several members of the Centre, a section which maintains particularly close relations with the Elysée, joined in the attack upon the Minister of Public Work : for refusing the employees of State rallways permission to attend tradeunion meetings. That M. CASIMIR-PERIER himself looked upon these hostile demonstrations from the Centre as proofs of organized treachery, and resolved to give himself a free hand in the canvass for the Presidency by shaking off betimes the trammels of had special favors, and it most pleased official station, is evident, for he declined to say a word on bahalf of his colleague or for the purpose of rallying his followers, and confined himself to moving the order of the day. Beaten on this motion by a majority of 50, he withdrew from the Chamber; and after his departure a coalition of the Conservatives and some members of the Centre, with the Socialists and Radicals, passed what was virtually a vote of censure through carrying by a majority of 28 a resolution to the effect that the Govern-

ment ought to make no distinction betwee State and private employees. That this estensible triumph of the Socialists was due to secret rivalries and dissensions among the individualists is manifest from the fact that earlier in Tuesday's session a demand for urgency on behalf of a bill establishing an eight-hour day for miners was rejected by the enormous majority of 307. But what is the use of a majority, if it cannot be kept welded together by devotion to a common principle, but is continually at the mercy of disruptive factions and subterranean intrigues At the general election last year the voters supposed themselves to have returned a large and trustworthy majority of Moderates. What has become of them? Already have two Moderate Cabinets been shattered and it remains to be seen whether a third can be kept standing, even for a month.

Mr. Gorman's Emergency.

What does the Hon. ARTHUR PUR GORMAN mean when he says that he will vote for the Populist income tax, "simply and solely as an emergency tax," and "in view of the ne cessity of obtaining additional revenue from some source if we would reduce customs taxation?"

Does not Mr. Gonman know, as well as any man in the Senate, or any man in the United States, that not one dollar of the \$30,000,000 which the income tax is expected to yield is needed for the expenses of the Government: that every dollar derived from the income tax will go to swell a surplus?

Of course he knows it, and everybody knows that he knows it, and he knows that everybody knows that he knows it. This emergency pretext is unworthy of an intelligent statesman and discreditable to a straightforward man.

The emergency which has reconciled Senator GORMAN to the Populist Income tax is not an emergency of the national finances It must be an emergency of some other sort

The Promised First Fruit.

What shall we have if the Democratic movement for a radical change in the polley of our Federal revenue subsides into the prospective tariff law? We shall have a change, both radical and novel, but not the one either hoped for or expected Protection, denounced as unconstitutional and robbery, will still flourish as fully as ever; but the Populist income tax will be something new. Protection will stand, and populism will be added to it.

Is this to be the first great fruit of Mugwumpery? The Mugwumps have builded worse than they knew.

KIII Itt

From the first the Republican-Populist Tariff bill, whether that of the Administration, of Wilson, of Voorhers, or of Jones has been cursed beneath his breath by every Democrat. Can such a measure bring anything but a curse upon the Democracy? Kill the slimy beast!

We feel a sense of pity for the Mugwump tariff reformers, as they rage against the robber protection bill for which Democratic Sens tors are asked to vote. They must suffer the added pang of knowing that the protective policy, since expanded in the Senate to their intense mortification, was introduced into this Congressional session by President GROVER

A German named Martin, who recently nade a seven months' trip up the Congo River. tells some interesting things about the present condition of the settlements and enterprises along that great stream, and has thus furnished a text for the well-known African traveller, Dr. BAUMANN, who contrasts the present aspects of the Congo country with what he saw nine years ago, when he went ver the very same ground. At that time there were only a few equalid.

grass huts on the site of Matadi, ninety miles from the mouth of the river. The place is not a small city with about 2,000 population, forty or fifty European buildings, a hotel, stores and mission houses. This transformation has been wrought by the Congo Railroad, of which Matadi is the seaward terminus. In 1885 BAUMANN toiled painfully over the Palahail hill, finding himself only a few miles beyond Matadi after a day's hard work. Now the steam cars, daily, whisk their passengers, in less than an hour, around and above this hill to the plateau overlooking the Congo. In three days after Mantin reached Leopoldville he was able to take a steamboat for the far unner river, and if he had missed the boat he would not have been compelled to wait long for another while in 1885 those who wished to go to the furthest reaches of navigation, had an oppor tunity to embark only once in five or six months. In 1885 there was a great scarcity of carriers on the road leading around the cataracts, while Maurin compares this road to an ant path, so numerous were the caravans of heavy-laden porters trudging in single file.

In Rangala Baumann lived in a miserable clay but and had nothing but manion to eat thile Mastrn sojourned in a comfortable brick house and enjoyed the fruits and vege tables of a fine garden. A well-kept station of the State now stands there, where nothing bu wilderness existed in 1885. BAUMANN scarcely heard rubber mentioned on the Congo, though it is now one of the chief articles of trade.

Mr. MARTIN's poisoned arrow did not hit the mark. What he meant to do was to give a very unfavorable impression of the Congo State What he succeeded in doing was to furnish material for one of the most careful and scien tific of African explorers to prove that, consid ering all the disadvantages, the State is mov ing along the path of progress at a highly

Brfused Citizenship to a Socialist,

From the Philadelphia Press. On Tuesday last a man who admitted he was a Sc cialist applied to Judge Burler in the United States District Court for naturalization papers. He was ac-companied by a friend who had a printed paper containing the platform of the Socialists, which was lamined to the Court, Judge Satier heid the matter under attreament and yesterday, when the applicant made his appearance to learn the decision, the Judge announced that he would not naturalize him, inasmuci as the principles he espoused are mimical to the Go

Do Bucks Lay Eggs in Water ! To rea Europe or Ten Spa-Se: A friend of ours, claiming to know comething of the bebits of ducks, secrets that he has, day after day, found in the bed of a shallow spring stream perfect duck eggs, varying to number from six to eight aggs, out of a flock of twenty five or thirty baroyard ducks. lve or thirty barnyard ducas.

Query-De ducks lay or drop their eggs in running

W. G. Roomas,

R. D. WILLIAMS. Br. Lutaud.

Dr. Lutaud, a very distinguished French scientist who by a decree of the Minister of Public Instructi of France, dated april 5, was charged with a min to the United States to study the modes of teact in the medical acmools of this country, is at the M Waldorf, and will remain in New York this June 9.

The Sun in the Northwest, From the South t Prose Tomas

THE PORAT OF COMMUNISM.

The Income Tax on Outrage to the Mind of Every True American Citizen, From the Richmond Piner.

The whole argument for the unfair income tax now proposed by the Tariff bill is that "the comparatively untaxed millionaires of the country have got to bear a fair portion of the expense of the Government." But are a hun dred dollars any more than a hundred dollars when in the possession of "a millionaire Can any reason founded in principle be ad duced why a hundred dollars in one man's hands should pay more taxes than a hundred dollars in another man's hands? And if each hundred dollars in a rich man's hands pays exactly the same tax that each hundred dol lars in a poor man's hands pays, can it be said that the rich man falls to " hear a fair portion of the expense of Government?" believe that "Citizen," like many others who proposition leads to. But if they will think of t long enough to understand it, they will see that there is not a particle of distinction be-tween what they advocate and either communism or the worst sort of unequal class legislation. Taxation is a foreible taking from the individual by the Government of a part of what is

that individual's own. If we are to say that the Government may rightfully make forays upon any citizen at its pleasure and take from any one whatever it may choose at any time, then, of course, no objection is to be made to the proposed income tax. But the common sense of mankind refuses to even think of such i proposition. Mankind, by common consent insists that the Government's exactions shall be based upon some principle that will make them bear equally upon all, and, by the same common consent, it is agreed that the only way in which this can be done is to make s hundred dollars pay the same tax when owned by one man that another hundred pays when owned by another. When we adhere to this principle we do justice and have all men governed by one law. But when we put a special tax upon "millionaires" because they are millionaires" we turn our backs upon justice. adopt communism for our philosophy, and be gin the reign of privileged classes in place of equality before the law. It can never be just or right that a man with an income of \$3,900 shall pay no tax, while a man with an income of \$4,000 shall pay one. The poor man suffers no injustice when the rich man pays the same

rate that he pays. The proposed income tax is an outrage upon the common sense of justice which is in the who at all understands the genius of our institutions, and who respects the dignity, honor, and rights of the citizen.

TABERNACLE NOT 10 BE REBUILT. Evan; elistic Services to Se Held in Cler-mont Avenue Rink.

Although it may be considered practically decided that another big Brooklyn tabernac will not be erected, and that the Rev. Dr. Talmage's pastorate has reached a close, the contract which was made some time ago with the Rev. B. Fay Mills, the Providence evangel ist, to continue the services during Dr. Tal mage's absence will not be broken. trustees and elders were divided in their views as to what action should be taken in the matter, the former favoring the discon-linuance of the services altogether, while the latter thought that the contract should be car-

ried out.

It was finally agreed at a joint meeting last night that the eiders should have their way, and that the Clermont Avenue link should be rented for the evangelistic meetings. The date upon which they will commence has not been five.

rented for the evangelistic meetings. The date upon which they will commence has not been fixed.

The movement looking to the rebuilding of the labernacle has probably been dropped algether. Trustee Leonard Moody said yesterday that they would probably finally secure some small place and give up the idea of preaching to all the world. The public has not sustained them as was expected, and the result is the accumulation of a big debt. Mr. Moody intimated that Dr. Talmare would not resume the pastorate, and that in his place a young and small-salaried minister would be secured.

BRANDY DROPS.

The Board of Health Will Try to Stop the Manufacture of Them.

D. Arnauld, candy manufacturer of 385 Canal street, was before the Board of Health yesterday afternoon to give an explanation factured. Complaint was made by the Gerry society that school children were in the habi of buying these candies. Chemical analysis showed that six of the candies contained as showed that six of the candies contained as much brandy as an ordinary cocktail.

Mr. Arnauld said that he had given up the manufacture of the brandy drops. There were other manufacturers, however, who were making the same kind of candy, and upon several occasions he had made purchases from them to supply the demands of his customers. The Commissioners will endeavor to find these manufacturers and prevent them from turning out any more brandy drops.

Brooklyn's Water Supply to Be Increased. City Works Commissioner White of Brooklyn is impressed with the necessity for a large increase in the water supply, and will ask th ildermen on Monday to appropriate \$10,000 to defray the cost of making an investigation on the south side of Long Island beyond the

on the south side of Long Island beyond the present water shed.

Leading engineers think that the authorities may have to look cutside of Long Island for an addition to its water supply. If such should be the case the Ramapo Water Company, which has recently been reorganized, with Gen. B. F. Tracy as President, would probably become a bidder. Commissioner White thinks that in the near future the supply water has in the near future the supply supply the company. that in the near future the supply must be in creased by 50,000,000 daily.

Fourteenth Reviewed by Gen. Steb'en

The review of the old Fourteenth Regiment ast night by Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles drew a big crowd of spectators to the Port-land avenue armory in Breeklyn. The occasion was in celebration of the thirty-third an-niversary of the muster of the regiment into the United States service. The programme included an opening concert by Conterno's band, the assembly, a salute to the war colors, the review, regimental parade, and presenta-tion of long-service medals by Gen. McLeer. There was also a special bayonet drill. A dance and collation wound up the ceremonics.

The Clarke Will Contest,

The contest over the estate of the late Rich ard J. Clarke, who died in 1892 at Plainfield, N. J., leaving an estate valued at \$200,000 to Mrs. Alice A Schell and a host of her relatives, was continued yesterday in the Nuprema Court, before Justice Beach. Mrs. Schell and her son, Richard M., gave testimony concerning the contents of the will and its drawing up. John Nicelerstein, a friend of the testator, also testified, and Mrs. Schell caused some excitement by contradicting some of his statements. The case will be continued to-day.

The Columbia's Stram Hadius 12,000 Miles WASHINGTON, May 23.—The official report of the inspection at sea of the cruiser Columbi shows that she is one of the most economical versels in the world. The coal bunker capacity of the ship is 2.450 tons, which, using the central screw for ordinary grading purposes at the moderate rate of consumption, gives the vessel a steaming radius of pearly 12.000 miles, unequalled by any vessel affoat.

Jane Hading and the Mounet-Sully theatrical

company are passengers on the International line steamer Chester, which sailed from the foot of Fulton street at 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening. Besides Mma Hading the passenger list included Mr. Maxime Hading. Mme. Hading, mother of the actress: William H. Gulon, Jr., Segond Weber, Mme. Weber, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Dr. J. C. Morris, and Miss Morris.

Why, Certainly! From the Spr sugfeld Republics

Dr. Everett is too good a Grecian not t know that with a diphthong in the ultima an an emega in the penult the accent cannot g back to the autepenuit.

Let Her Roll.

I'm for the world with heart an' spul:

My vote is hot for politic:

Jest held on an' let her roll:

The Lord knows where she's rollin's

From the Atlants Conscillation.
This old World keeps a reilin' on,
AN I'm content to let her;
In all also span the way bestI haver seen no better! I take the world just as she comes.
No mailer what they're mayin',
I try to keep up with the drums—
"Long where the band is playin'! He Es Alleged to Have Said a Bullet Might

FRARS HER FORMER SWEETHRARY,

Miss Julia Cox, a member of the St. Clair Tennis Club in Brooklyn, went to the Vernon avenue police station yesterday and asked Capt. Martin to protect her from William Cheatham, a member of the same club, who Miss Cox said, had threatened to kill her. The couple were formerly awaethearts. At a reseption of the club in the Quiner Parlors, on Bart street, some time age, Cheatham's attentions, it is said, became distasteful to the young woman, and she broke off her relations with

woman, and she broke off her relations with him. It is alleged that Cheatham began to appropriate the state of the common reconciled. When she told him she would not have anything more to do with him he is alleged to have said that a builtet would got long way toward settling the matter.

Miss Cox told the Captain that she was afraid Cheatham meant the built for her. She was alvised to go to court for a warrant against him. Miss Cox lives at 80 Hart street and Cheatham at 53A Vernon avenue. Cheatham is about 21 years old.

Cheatham said at his home last night that for four years he and Miss Cox kept company. The difference between them, he added, occurred a week ago on Tuesday night, while they were at a reception of the tennis club.

I drank a little too much that night, said Cheatham, and Miss Cox wanted me to go home. I wouldn't So when I secorted her home later that night she told me not to call on her again. On Saturiay I got a note to go to her house. She wasn't home when I got there, and I went away and drank a little more. When I went away and drank a little more, When I went away and drank a little more, when I went away and drank a little more, when I went away and drank a little more, when I went away and drank a little more, when I went away and drank a little more, when I went away and drank a little more when I me her. I never intended to harm the girl.

Miss Cox said last night that instead of goharm the girl.

Miss Cox said last night that instead of going to court to-day she had written Cheatham a letter which would step him from annoying

THE BLAKE AT ROSTON.

Admiral Hopkins of the British Navy Pays Hin Re-pects.

BOSTON, May 23 -Shortly before 2 this afternoon the British war ships Blake and Tartar anchored in midstream off the South Ferry This is the first time since the civil war that an English man-of-war has been in this port. and this fact, added to the fact that one of the visitors was the great cruiser Blake, aroused a good deal of public interest. As the Blake came opposite the New England docks she be gan to fire the national salute of twenty-one guns, which was returned from the Navy Yard The Blake got a rousing welcome to Boston from the eraft in the harbor, every yacht, tug.

from the craft in the harbor, every yacht, tug, and harbor boat blowing its whistle. As the vessels came to anchor the Admiral's salute was fired from the Navy Yard and acknowledged by the flagship.

Long before the Blake had swung to her chain a little white launch was dropped to the water, and Mr. Brown, the British Consul at Boston, who had boarded the vessel below, was nut ashore. The next boat is come ashore was the Blake's big steam launch, carrying vice-Admiral Hopkins, who came to make his official calls. He was driven directly to the State House, where he was received by Gov. Greenhalge, He next called at the City Hall and paid his respects to the Mayor, and was then driven to the Custom House, where he was welcomed to Roston by Collector Warren. These calls will be returned tomorrow.

MAY BE A MENACE TO HEALTH.

Fish in a Watershed Pond Dead of a Perhaps Diphtherie Growth.

Health Commissioner Dr. Cyrus Edson received a letter yesterday from Sanitary Inspector J. G. Wood, who is looking after the condition of the Croton watershed for the Department of Public Works, calling his attention to what may prove to be a great menece to public health. that he had found a large number of dead auckers in a pond which empties into Sodom Reservoir in the watershed. The fish were killed by a strange growth around the gills which had the appearance of diphtheris membrane. The inspector urged an immediate investigation, as the point is filled with dead fish, all of which apparently have died from the same cause.

the same cause.
The Board ordered Chemist Martin to inves-The Board ordered chemies sharing in the tigate the matter at once. Samples of the water in the pond will be procured for bacteriological examination and the fish will also be examined.

This week's analysis of the city's drinking water shows that it is free from nitrites which indicate contamination.

FUN 10 BREAK STREET LAMPS. So Think Many Boys in Bath Bosch and

Neighboring Villages. The residents of Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, Van Pelt Manor, Fort Hamilton, and Bay lidge have lately been annoyed by the turning out of street lights and the breaking of the cylindrical globes. Police Captain Martin White reports that forty-eight globes were broken in one day. Policemen Heaney and Terwilliger late yesterday afternoon caught Matthew Brown, 14 years old, of Brooklyn, in the act of smashing a globe. He admitted before Justice Church that he belonged to a gaps of globe breakers, and gave the names of three other boys who, he said, were members of the gang. Late last night a policeman caught George McCabe in the act of breaking a globe.

breaking a glooe.

Within a month over 150 lamp globes have
been broken. Capt. White expects to arrest
a hail dezen more boys to-day. They will get
a hearing before Judge Church to-morrow.

M'KANE BANNER APPLAUDED.

Gravesend's Volunteer Firemen Parad - Probably for the Last Time. What was probably the final parade of the

old volunteer Fire Department of Gravesend was held yesterday. The twelve companie from the various districts of the town were formed in line in Surf avenue and for two nours marched through the principal streets of the town. Bob Sutherland was Grand Marshal. Fire Commissioner Wurster, Chief Engineer Pale, and all the new Gravesend officials reviewed the parade.

Among the striking decorations on the Bowery was the banner of the John Y. McKane Association, with a picture of the fallen chief in the centre. There was applause in the ranks as the parade file! past the banner, Harry Howard had a conspicuous place in the line and was cheered.

Ideal Coaching. The weather resterday was ideal for coach

ing. The clear sky prompted the ladies of Mr. Underhill's private coach to don their most gorgeous bonnets and gowns. Mr. J. C. O'Donnel, who is a relative of Mr. C. Oliver Iselip, had Mr. Underhill's coach. Mr. J. Iselin, had Mr. Underhill's coach. Mr. J. Clinch Smith was the whip. The Misses Cameron, daughters of Sir Hoderick Cameron, had their first taste of Westchester coaching. Miss A. Cameron sat by Julien Potter. Gilbert Francklyn and R. Melseod Cameron, son of Sir Hoderick, were also Mr. O'Donnel's guests.

The Tempest, with Mr. Underhill as whip, left the Brunswick with but driver and guard, but a party was taken up at the Plaza Hotel.

G. A. R. Decoration Bay Excretors. The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army

of the Republic has been working hard to make the Decoration Day exercises in this city interesting, but it is somewhat disappointed in the responses to its appeals for pointed in the responses to its appeals for financial assistance. It is hoped that the Widows' and Orphans' Fund may be swelled by the exercises at the Carnegie Music Hall on the evening of becoration Day. Postmaster Charles W. Dayton will preside on that occasion, and the Rev. H. M. Gallagher of Brooklyn will deliver an address. An interesting musical programme has been arranged including M. Edouard Remenyi, violinist, and the Riverside Glee Club.

Dr. C. C. fiftany Made Archdencon. The Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany of 37 East Thirty-ninth street has been appointed Arch-deacon of this diocese by Bishop Potter, to sucreed the late Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Peters of St. Michael's Church. Dr. Tiffany and his wife are at Sharon. Coun. for the summer. He is a member of the Church Club, the Century, the Union League, and the Hiding Club, and of the American Geographical boclety and New England Society.

As Arresaut's Terrible Pal. ODELL, Ia. May 23 .- Josephine Barnaboo, as

seronaut, had a terrible experience yesterday. While 800 feet above the earth the balloon burst and fell with lightning rapidity until within seventy-five feet of the ground, when the par-achute opened, breaking the force of the full. Miss Barusboo was badly injured, but will re-

> Hungry for Information. From the Chicago Record.

The City Girl (summering in the country)-Oh, dear; what a cuuning little animal? The Farmer-Tessum. It's a yearling. The City Girl (with interest)—Indeed? And-ex-how old is it?

TOM JOHNSON FOR 1896.

New and Interesting Candidate for the Bemocratte Nomination-A Free Tending. Single Taxing, Ambittons, Rich Mas, Whom Some Ohio Bemorrate are Think. ing of Esthustastically and Hopefully for the Head of the Next Presidential Tickst.

CLEVELAND, May 20. — The Demograte of morthern Onto are just now taking an unareal interest in the great political tragedy which their party is placing upon the boards of the national theatre at washington. Their chargers at the failure of their party to keep the piedges knows no bounds. Their for years of a radical reduction of the tarill, and upon the interest of the areas will volve this sentiment. A general opinion prevails here that the man whose political course has been consistent and who has the best claim to the honor of a Demogratic nomination is and them. It is a Demogratic nomination is and them for the corge adherent. That Onto Demogratia free trader, a single tax advocate, and a limit of the provision of the Twenty first district. This sentiment thus far is considered to horthern Onto. Two arguments are advanced in favor of Johnson of the Twenty first district. This sentiment thus far is considered to horthern Onto. Two arguments are advanced in favor of Johnson by his followers. He is a mosturely consistent, and is not promise nently connected with any particular faction of his party in Ohio. He is not as near failed Cleveland Administration as is excited the best but much nearer than benefor farred. There are many reasons why Demogratic think they is reason to believe the nomination is coming west of the Alleghary divantation as coming west of the Alleghary divantation to Constitute the provision of Gov. McKinsley and was a way the party in the person of they dischaley and why any the lemogra a should we not find our leader on the same ground? They say too, that he man in Ohio has been more pronounced in its or position to Gov. McKinsley and way any the provision to Gov. McKinsley and way are the same ground? They say too, that he man in Ohio has been more pronounced in its or the same from the many index, we administ and considered the Market and a significant remark the other day in characterizing Congression, do not in a many minds. He has been who know Johnson admired the His and the limits From the Chicago Pribate.

no party faction; our money wealth, and at the ambitious. He is a man of immense wealth, and at the same time has a big following among the laboring classes. By a display of frankness at least, he has made for himself a sustaining following. Tom L. Johnson occupies a unitie position in this politics. The boliness of the views has fascinated men who hold coming views has fascinated in the arena of politics in

least, he has made for number a substantial following. Tom Ladhnson occupies a facilities position in this politics. The bolines of inside yiews has fascinated men who hold opinions estirely at variance with his own. An equision was a subsentially all the property. It is especially difficult for this power was are known. In Johnson a leader has been found whose political creed is as already outlined and as fearlessily procainined as is the creed of Gov. Meaniney, whom tomeans regardless of party, have come to call the logical candidate of the Republicans for the areat contest of Rest. The only question which bemocrats here are considering in as to whether the views of their single tax member from this will be called upon to hame the leader.

Ohlo Democrats have gone into many Convention which will be called upon to hame the leader.

Ohlo Democrats have gone into many Conventions heretolore with a delegation divided among itself. There have been incleans and Thurmans, Faynes and Pendietons, and to-day there are brices and Campbells. Fastions, fastal factions, have marked the Conventions fastal factions and who has not grown too great by feeding upon the meet of ambition, will be a star actor in the Democration of Democrats of Ohlo for twenty years. The man who belongs to no faction, and who has not grown too great by feeding upon the meet of ambition, will be a star actor in the Democratic face-coniedy of the summer of 'at. The name of Tom 1. Johnson seems to start a spirit of enthusiasm among the factions of kids" and mossbacks alike, and it would not take much to start his political stock moving skyward.

The rise of Congressman Johnson has been remarkable. Ten years ago he was in obscurity. He made a few fortunate investment in street car enterprises with his limited means. He has quadrupled his fortunate investment in street car enterprises with the profitical battlefield of the nation was going to control the fact over the Holo. O. J. Hoige, and he will be nominated once more without opposition he may go th

Foreign Notes of Real Interest

Count Tolstot is writing a "cosmopolitan drams" which he says is to be the last of his works.

Mascagni is said to have made \$90,000 in profits
from "Cavalleria Rusticana" down to the end of last Berr Kühn, the oldest actor in Germany, calchrated

two weeks ago the sixtleth anniversary of his first ap-pearance on the stage.

Japan has ordered to be built in London a first-class battle ship of over 12,000 tons displacement, 14,000 indicated horse power, and eighteen knots speed.

A French bicyclist has just crossed the Alps, by the Mont Cenis Pass, on his bleycle. The weather was up

and rain. The trip was an incident of a journey on the wheel from Beme to Paris. There has been a notable decrease during the last three years in the amount of shipping passing through the Suez Canal Last year the not tonnage decreased 52,960 as compared with that of 1892, and 1,039,709 tons as compared with 1891. Last year 5.341 vessel ed through the canal of which 2,405 carried the

favorable and the road was made slippery by and

British dag. The latest dovelopment in the milk business in Los den to to drive the cows around the route and have them milked in the presence of the customers. The enstomer is thus able to judge for himself of the healthy appearance of the animal, and is sure of the freshness of the milk. The practice is a common and ancient one in Egopt.

The population of Melbourne, Australia, at the col of 1898 was 444,632, a decrease of 48,064 as compared with April, 1891. The decrease is due to the inde-trial depression, from which the city is now legis-ning to recover. The population of Sydney at the close of last year was 421,030, as compared with 611. 710 at the end of 1892.

The British War Office is considering a proposition that all soldiers should be instructed in the elements of anatomy and physicingy in order that they might be able ininfediately to stop the flow of blood from a leading actory. The proposer of the scheme also of the the unpleasant suggestion that every soldier should have the leading arteries mapped out on his body of dotted lines tattooed in India ink.

According to a report just issued by the Greek Nis later of the Interior the recent earthquakes in that country caused the death of 207 persons, the service injury of 154 more, and the destruction of 952 house The chief loss of life was in the churches, where the people were assembled for evening worship. There great distress among the houseless people. The dat ange to properly is estimated to exceed 4 000,000 drachmas

Some unpleasant appearing statistics have just bee saued by the French Government. Explanations of the figures may come later to tone down the evil pression, or explain it away. In 1865 about 1 1960 periodities of absinths were retailed in France. S 1892 over 126,000 hectolitres were similarly soil and there has been a marked increase in the consumption of all other alreading drake in the republic. Between 1881 and 1865, the excitational number of condemnations by the last courts was Sit 600; in 1885 it had risen to 12 Increase of population had little to do with the & crease of figures, for in recent years the excess of births over deaths in the country had varied in the 10,000 to nearly 40,000 a year.

It has been resolved by the guardians of the 5-10 Dublin Union that the prosecution of a subject manes Given for non-compliance with the computant? We cleation acts shall be proceeded with in amounts with the suggestion of the Local undersming part This Board had declared that any speculations with the complex of the complex of the complex of the complex of the computation of the complex of night be induled in as to the character of the report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination had the Sical bearing upon the power of the guardians is a bound out that the evidence as to the professional of the profession against decises to the profession against disagnrences arising from small past was to be as majority of persons who have similed the state of any by overwhelming; and that, in the case of any beical infant, the question the guard and had to sider was whether the scrup et of the parent of the future weifars of the infant deserve the greatest the sideration. The London Lancet in referring to a dock ment issued by the Anti-Varcination Society, says 4041 i must do harm, as it is based upon ignorance and w reseas. Furthermore, it is a direct incitament to a breach, of the law.